

## PARLIAMENT FOR FILIPINOS.

By 1907 the President Woodrow Wilson.

A Washington dispatch says that the President is preparing to redeem his promise made to the Philippine people through Secretary Taft that they shall have a parliament of their own, conditioned upon their good behavior for a term of two years, and it is understood that Secretary Taft himself will proceed to the Philippines next spring to witness the installation of the new form of representative government.

On March 27, 1905, the Philippine census was published, and consequently two years from that date—March 27, 1907—under the terms of the act of Congress, the President will direct the Philippine commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to what will be known as the Philippine assembly. This body is to take over all legislative powers heretofore exercised by the Philippine commission in all that part of the archipelago not inhabited by Moros or non-Christian tribes.

As this date draws near the Philippine people are showing signs of agitation and to the officials here it is evident that they are expecting some benefits that cannot at once be realized. For instance, the assembly of provincial governors recently in session in Manila with the view to arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Philippine assembly is reported to have recommended that the suffrage be widely extended. It is pointed out here that this is not possible, for the reason that the act of Congress under which the assembly will be convened expressly states the qualifications of voters.

These in brief are that the voter must be at least 23 years of age (which was the Spanish requirement); must be able to read and write either Spanish or English, or must own a certain small amount of property, or must have been in the past an officeholder under the Spanish government. These qualifications were framed upon the old Spanish practice and no Philippine assembly can change them. The new assembly or legislature will consist of two houses to be known as the Philippine commission and the Philippine assembly, the latter to consist of not less than fifty nor more than 100 members. It is probable that the present commission will be merged in the upper house.



The annual report of the Great Northern Railroad Company shows an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 in gross earnings, the total being \$40,229,550.

Executive and managing officers of the large railway systems are engaged in new railroad correspondence which has just been established, and that it will result in a new supply of good railroad jobs.

During the last summer the Grand Trunk railway carried 120,000 passengers in its trains. This is the largest business ever handled in any three months and equals the record made during the world's fair in Chicago.

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shows gross earnings of \$82,508,719, an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 over the preceding year. The net earnings were \$29,196,700. All records were broken in the carriage of freight, which totaled 55,335,102 tons.

The decrease of \$785,784 in passenger earnings during the last fiscal year of the Illinois Central railroad is shown by the annual report just issued, but from other sources earnings increase was \$51,630,405, or a total increase of \$2,127,555. The expenses were only \$34,302,477 in the last thirteen years. Ten million dollars has been used in substituting new engines and cars for old ones.

The first heavy train run over the New York Central by electricity drawn by one of the new 100-ton electric locomotives, rolled into the Grand Central station after making a seven-mile trip from High Bridge on the same schedule as the regular train. President Wilson and a party of officials were on board. The locomotive is almost noiseless, due to the fact that the motors are attached directly to the shaft. The maximum speed can be attained in one-third the distance required by a steam locomotive.

In his annual report President Delano of the Wabash says that competition among railroads in the future will be in supplying facilities for passenger and freight traffic, rather than competition in rates. This is true, particularly in view of the rate law, which will result in fixed, stable and universal rates. The gross earnings for the year were \$23,015,378, which is an increase of \$318,378, notwithstanding the falling off of \$204,170 in passenger earnings. Repairing expenses were \$18,078,887, or a decrease of \$2,425,557. The surplus for the year was \$500,522.

Seven years ago the present terminal of the New York Central and the New Haven systems at Forty-second street, New York, was completed at a cost of \$2,500,000. It was regarded as a magnificent monument to the commercial greatness of the metropolis, adequate for its needs for many decades. Engineers ranked it among the best equipped railroad stations of the world. And yet, after only seven years' use, this great structure must be torn down to make way for one of far vaster proportions. Never in the history of the city has its growth made necessary the sacrifice of a building so large or so costly.

E. H. Harriman has been so favorably impressed with the recent experiments with the gasoline motor car on Union Pacific lines that he has ordered the erection of shops exclusively for their construction. These cars are now in active use on Union Pacific tracks, several of them having been turned out by the regular Omaha shops in the last few months. They are made entirely of steel and are 55 feet long, being similar in shape to an inverted racing yacht, the roof rounded off and the front end tapering off to a sharp point. Thus wind resistance is reduced to a minimum. The car is driven by a 100-horsepower six-cylinder gasoline engine, with a primary battery to start on and a magnet for regular running.

## CHURCHES MAY RUN DANGER.

Devised in Omaha as a Means of Combating Vice.

A proposition is under way in Omaha by several of the churches, by which they hope to provide four halls in which to hold dances for the young people who now frequent the public dance halls of the city. It is planned to hold these dances twice a week and to have in attendance each night one of the church women, who will be interested in the work for the young people. Rev. B. H. Bell is at the head of the plan.

With a party of newspaper people, and under the protecting wing of two city detectives, Rev. Mr. Bell visited the dance halls of Omaha and remained until a late hour to study the conditions under which many young people take their Saturday night amusement. After these visits one of the detectives inquired:

"What are you going to do? They've got to have some amusement, these young folks. Many of the girls have no homes where they care to invite their company and there is no place for them but the dance hall and the parks and the theaters. Why don't the churches get together on this question and provide some wholesome amusement for these young people?"

"We are planning to do this," said Mr. Bell. "We hope to establish at least four halls in Omaha, where young people may go to dance decently and in order. Dancing is a natural amusement for young people and I am heartily in favor of it. But the romping and hugging which I have seen to-night is not dancing. If we establish our dance halls, as we hope to do, we will have ladies in charge of the dance hall and look after the young people and see that everything is conducted decently and in order. We recognize the fact that they must have proper recreation and that we must provide something better in the place of these dance halls. We hope to lay this matter before the Omaha Women's Club and have their cooperation in the matter."



Striking shirtmakers in Trenton, N. J., have decided to start a shirt company, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

East Liverpool, Ohio, with a population of 22,000, is one of the most strongly organized cities in the United States.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners.

Non-union garment workers in many of the shops of New York State have struck for better conditions, and are asking to be allowed to affiliate with the union.

Recent statistics indicate that the total trade union membership of Great Britain and of the United States closely approximate. The similarity ceases here, however, in the British Parliament labor has 50 communes.

Max S. Hayes, writing of the printers' strike in the International Socialist, says that 85 per cent of the printers are now working on the eight-hour day, or about 40,000 out of a total of 47,000. About 5,000 are still on strike, and 3,000, either by agreement or other reasons, have not joined the movement.

Miners in iron molders were arrested in Minneapolis for an alleged assault. When the case came to trial they were found absolutely innocent. Two private detectives for the non-union foundry, who arrested the union men, were at once put on trial for assault, found guilty and sentenced to 60 days each in the work house. Justice with a cap J that time.

Chinese residents at Panama are strenuously opposing the introduction of coolie labor, on the ground that the climatic conditions are such that a heavy death rate is sure to follow. Recently the police party in California has declared for the strict maintenance of the Chinese exclusion act, without modification of any kind, and for the extension of the act so as to exclude Japs and Koreans.

From the Colonial Printer and Stationer, of London, England, it is learned that there is a movement on foot by the members of the Manchester branch of the geographical association which has for its object the increasing of wages for both hand and machine composition. The employees point out that the existing scale of wages in the Manchester district has prevailed for 32 years. In 1896 the employees were granted a shorter workday, with no reduction in the wage scale.

The Rhode Island State bureau of industrial statistics has issued its annual report for 1905. It shows that the number of wage earners has increased nearly 10 per cent over 1904, with 50,438 as against 54,189 the previous year. In the same period the total wages paid increased more than 11 per cent, from \$22,630,586 to \$25,130,390. An even greater increase is shown in the value of products, with a gain of 16 per cent, the figures showing \$126,440,252 in 1905, as compared with \$100,140,753 in 1904.

The Michigan Supreme Court recently gave the following decision of importance to all trade unions: "Workmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and to refuse work unless that price is obtained. Similarly, employers may have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is to induce men to join a union, no man is injured, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

The report made at the New England label conference of cigarmakers' unions at Portland the other day were most interesting. It was shown that there is but one non-union cigar factory in all New England and that there are but 20 cigarmakers employed in the six States who are not members of the union. Not a child is working in any cigar factory in New England. The New England conference alone spent \$20,000 on label agitation and advertising. The aggregate spent by the local unions in addition is estimated at probably \$600,000.

The Roofers Protective Union of Boston, secured a wage increase last week. It asked for a 50 cents a day raise, one which would make the new rates \$3.50 a day for all-around roofers, \$3.25 a day for gravel roofers and \$2.75 a day for helpers. It was finally agreed, after conference, that the present scale continue until Jan. 1, then a raise of 25 cents would be made, and on Jan. 1, 1908, the wages would be again raised 25 cents. The union accepted the offer. This is the first wage increase the roofers have requested or secured in 18 years, although during the interval they have reduced the hours of labor to eight each day.



We are now to know for six days in advance what we may expect the weather to be. The United States Weather Bureau has had one of its meteorologists at work for a long time making forecasts for several days ahead, and he has been so successful that he is to continue the work, and the bureau will publish his predictions. He has been enabled to make the predictions by receiving news of the atmospheric conditions prevailing over almost the whole of the northern hemisphere. The bureau has lately made arrangements to receive daily reports from the Russian meteorological service, and for some time it has been receiving similar reports from the west coast of Europe, from the West Indies, from Bermuda, the Azores, Bahamas and Honolulu. In a few months reports will be received from the interior of Alaska, and within a year from Iceland. With information of the atmospheric conditions within and around the arctic circle, it will be possible to forecast pretty clearly the place of the meeting of the air currents from the south with those from the north, with a consequent increase in accuracy of all weather forecasts. Rain and snow are caused, as the reader knows, when a cold air current meets a warm current saturated with moisture. Therefore the more one can learn about the existence and direction of the air movements the more accurately can he predict storms.

The regulations for the enforcement of the new pure food and drug act, as promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, require that ingredients of the package shall be stated precisely; that no deleterious or coloring matter shall be used even in the manufacture of candy, and that adulterations shall be prohibited, but not to far standard drugs, provided they are branded so as to show their actual strength or purity. The label must bear the name of the product, the place of manufacture and must show whether the article is a mixture or a blend. Mineral substances of all kinds are forbidden in confectionery, and no substance may be used with any food product which reduces its quality or strength. The term "blend" applies to mixtures of like substances.

Experts in the Department of Agriculture have now reported that hens' eggs may contain dangerous disease germs, even if they are fresh laid. They say it is possible for an egg to become infected with bacteria, either before it is laid or after, and that the porous shell offers no more resistance to this micro-organism than it does to that which causes an egg to spoil. They say that typhoid germs may attach themselves to the hen's feet or feathers and penetrate the shell before the egg is laid. The eggs of worms, as well as grain and seed, are found in eggs, having become lodged there while the white and the shell were being added to the yolk in the egg gland of the fowl.

Governor Magoon has spent much time in acquainting himself with the leaders of the opposing factions in Cuba, and has accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary Mora and Prison Governor Montalvo, who were believed to be responsible for the electoral irregularities which brought on the recent uprising. The Governor visited the national insane asylum at Mazorra and unearthed a shocking condition, many of the sick being without bed or bedding or clothes, notwithstanding the fact that the managers admitted having \$5,000 on hand. Investigations have been begun and orders given to immediately improve conditions.

Cuba will learn when Uncle Sam presents his bill that she cannot dance without paying the fiddler. When he made her a free and independent republic it was on condition that she be made safe. She proved herself incompetent to maintain the stability of the republic and as a consequence the United States had to interfere. Already our military department has expended over \$1,000,000 and Cuba will be expected to pay it. How much more our bill will be before we again trust the reins to the Cubans time alone can tell.

Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture has organized another squad of men in his laboratory at Washington who will eat regular food products containing saltpeter, for the purpose of testing its effect upon the human system. This experiment will last about four weeks, during the first half of which the men will eat pure food and during the last half of which they will receive a saltpeter diet. It is also rumored that Dr. Wiley will start a series of experiments to determine the effect of alcoholic drinks on the human stomach.

Secretary Shaw is considering the advisability of cutting down the size of paper money—not the size of the denominations, but the actual size of the paper itself. The suggestion that this be done is the result of the recent issue of new Philippine paper money. The notes are 6 inches long by 2½ in width. The ordinary \$1 bill is 7 inches in length and 3 in width. The smaller bills are considered by treasury officials as much more convenient to handle or to place in a pocketbook.

Acting upon the information of E. H. Harriman, the Florida agent of the Havana Society, the President and Attorney General Moody have commissioned Charles E. Russell, Assistant Attorney General, to go into the South and make personal investigation of those alleged practices. Mr. Moody says that he has selected Russell because he is a Southern man, a Democrat, and familiar with the existing condition in the South.

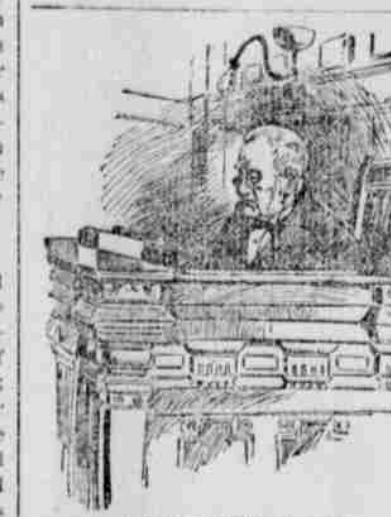
## JUDGE GARY DEAD.

Heart Disease Carried Off Nestor of Chicago Judiciary.

Judge Joseph E. Gary, for forty-three consecutive years a Judge of the Superior Court in Cook County, died at his home in Chicago Wednesday of heart disease. Death, though sudden, was peaceful for the "grand old man" of the Cook County bench. For eighty-five years the hands of Joseph Gary's life had been running their course, and when the final grain had dropped he had gained the things that are sought after and cherished as ardently as gold—the love and veneration of his fellows.

Joseph E. Gary was born in Potsdam, N. Y., July 9, 1821, his parents being of puritan stock. He became a carpenter and then studied law. In 1843 he came west to St. Louis, working at the bench and reading law during spare time until 1844, when he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, where he remained until the gold diggings attracted him to California, where he practiced law and dabbled in mining. While en route to the west he met Murray F. Tuley in Las Vegas, N. M., and in 1856 he located in Chicago, where he found Mr. Tuley. They formed a law partnership and their close personal friendship continued until the death of Judge Tuley.

Mr. Gary ascended the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County in 1863 and he was elected at each succeeding



Judge Joseph E. Gary.

term. He was given a popular ovation on the occasion of his fortieth anniversary, he sat on an ex-officio Judge of the Criminal Court.

Probably the most notable utterance by Judge Gary was that on the sentencing of the anarchists, some of whom were hanged Nov. 11, 1887. He said in part:

"The people of the country love their institutions. They love their homes. They love their property. They will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to resist and to punish all offenders against their laws; and those who threaten danger to civil society, if the law is enforced, are tending to destruction whoever may attempt to execute such threats."

The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has full right to advocate by speech or print such opinions as suit himself; but if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing them he puts his own life at stake; and no clamor about free speech, or evils to be cured, or wrongs to be redressed will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not a license to destroy."

Vaccination for Germ Diseases. Sir Almeroth E. Wright, the noted London physician, who is credited with the discovery of the opsonic index, which indicates the power of the blood to destroy disease germs, is now visiting in this country, and recently delivered an address at the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He said he had reached the conclusion, after much experimentation, that bacteriological inoculation is the best means to fight any disease that over its inception to germs, not excepting even tuberculosis. The general plan of treatment is the same with that as with other diseases. After the opsonic test on the patient's blood the vaccine is introduced into the body until the blood is sufficiently strengthened to throw off its impurities.

Status of Churches in Germany. The official order book of church membership in Germany, issued by Pastor Schneider of Elberfeld, and reviewed by the Literary Digest, shows that the number of conversions from the Roman Catholic church to the Protestant is considerably greater than those who have gone from the Protestant ranks into the Roman faith. According to this authority, 7,978 members of the Catholic church in Germany became Protestants between 1890 and 1894, while only 1,054 went from Protestantism to Catholicism. The order book draws attention to the fact that not only in the empire as a whole, but in each and every State the Protestants have been making the greater gains. Relatively there are much greater in France than elsewhere.

Farmers Holding Back Wheat. The scarcity of wheat on the market indicates that the farmers in the wheat belt are dissatisfied with the low price of 50 and 60 cents per bushel, and are forming unions to hold the crop out of the market. The vast quantity of grain coming from the Canadian northwest has kept the price low.

Mexico Fighting Beef Trust. The Mexican government has decided to establish meat markets throughout Mexico City and sell meats at actual cost or lower if necessary to drive the meat trust out of business. This is due to the fact that the trust recently advanced the prices of meat, so as to place it out of the reach of the poorer classes.

English Girl's Swimming Record. Miss Jennie Fletcher of Leicester, England, a 16-year-old girl, has beaten the world's swimming record of 100 yards for women, her time being 1:20 1-5.

Farm Produce Trust Arrives. The announcement of the purchase of the big butter distributing firm of James Rowland & Co., New York, in the interest of the American Farm Produce Company drew attention to the extensive operations of the latter concern, which aims to control the entire market for eggs, milk and poultry throughout the country. The headquarters of this new trust are at Chicago, and it is understood to be financed by such men as Ryan, Brady, Morton, Whitney, Speer and others. Although the company is capitalized at only \$2,000,000, it is supposed to have unlimited resources.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1415—Battle of Agincourt.

1663—Arrival of William Penn at New-castle, Del.

1751—Extraordinary eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

1774—First American Congress adjourned.

1775—Battle of Hampton, Va.

1777—Battle of Red Bank, N. J.

1780—John Hancock chosen first Governor of Massachusetts.

1814—First steam war vessel was launched, and named The Fulton.

1842—Island of Madeira devastated by a storm.

1844—Many killed by explosion of steamer Lucy Walker at New Albany, Ind.

1847—American fleet under Commodore Perry bombarded Tobasco.

1854—Two additional asteroids discovered and named Polymnia and Poman.

1858—Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of United States, born.

1861—Second naval expedition, consisting of 80 vessels and 15,000 men, sailed from Fort Monroe.

1870—Convention in Cincinnati to urge the removal of the national capital from Washington to some point west.

1871—Riots in Chinese quarter of Los Angeles; 18 Chinese hanged.

1872—Boss Tweed of Tammany Hall arrested and jailed.

1872—Steamship Missouri burned at sea; 87 lives lost.

1874—Emperor William proposed the reorganization of the German army on a larger scale.

1885—Henry Irving made his American debut in New York; seats sold at \$10 each.

1893—Battleship Oregon launched at San Francisco.

1898—The limit for the Spanish evacuation of Cuba extended to Jan. 1, 1899.

1899—Philadelphia celebrated peace jubilee; Dewey released the Spanish sailors captured at Manila.

1901—Czolgosz executed at Auburn, N. Y., for assassination of President McKinley.

1902—Great loss of life and property by eruption of Santa Maria, Guatemala; Denmark declined to sell West Indian islands to the United States.

1903—Emma Booth-Tucker killed in railroad wreck in Missouri; Leon Dillon trotted fastest mile on record at Memphis behind a wind shield.

1904—The Episcopal General convention agreed on a new divorce canon. A railroad strike spread throughout the Russian empire. The New York subway opened. Gen. Kurapatkin appointed commander-in-chief of Russian army. Russian Baltic fleet fired on British fishing fleet in North Sea.

College to Pay Smart Students. Financial reward for high standing and financial loss for poor work on the part of students of Columbia university is the novel plan announced by the faculty officers for the year 1907-08. On this plan tuition is to be paid for on the basis of \$5 per point, a point meaning the successful completion of work one hour a week for half a year. This would make the total course for the three years amount to \$620, except where deduction is made for scholarship. Any students who are credited with 94 points may receive one point extra toward a higher degree. Thus it will be possible for a student to get twelve extra credits in three years and for this \$90 will be deducted from his tuition. On the other hand, students lose \$5 for every course in which they fail and the fee for delinquent examinations is \$5.

Negro Artist Wins Prize. The \$500 Harris prize for the best painting at the nineteenth annual exhibition of American paintings, now open at Chicago, has been awarded to Harry O. Tanner, a Pennsylvania negro, for his work entitled "The Disciples at the Tomb." Mr. Tanner is a Pittsburgh artist, who has studied in the best Paris studios. His works have been hung in the Luxembourg, the Carnegie Institute, the Philadelphia academy of fine arts and elsewhere.

Methodist Publishing Merger. After the executive board of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society had approved the plan, all of the publishing interests of the Methodist Episcopal church had finally been consolidated with headquarters at Cincinnati. This includes the Board of Education Society, the Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society and Freedman's Aid Society.

35,000 to Siberia in a Year. The Russian government, under Premier Stolypin, continues its policy of arrest and exile for every one suspected of opposing its program. A report shows that 35,000 people have been exiled to Siberia since the manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905. An imperial decree removes all class restrictions regarding state employment, and all persons are declared equal before the law. Peasants are released from the communal system and will be allowed to dwell where they please. The poll tax will be abolished Jan. 10.

Attack on Spelling Reform. In the course of the discussion before the New York board of education, on the question of adopting the simplified spelling writers disapproving of the reform. Prof. Frank Matthews, who was present, was greatly incensed by a letter from Molly Elliott Sewall, referring to "the crazy spelling advocated by certain cranks of high and low degree." Other writers quoted against the movement were Wharton, Aldrich, Seallard, Page, Johnston, Crawford, Allen, Wiggin and Green. The vote was deferred until a subsequent meeting.

## PLUNGE FROM BRIDGE

Expert Says This Country Can Produce That Much.

Trolley Cars Are Death Traps for Seventy.

Fall Into Arm of Sea—Many Submerged in Twenty Feet of Water as Vehicles Leap Track Near Atlantic City.

Probably seventy persons were drowned Sunday by being plunged into the Thoroughfare—an arm of the sea—on the outskirts of Atlantic City, N. J. They were trapped in the three cars of an electric train from Camden on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. A twisted rail hurled the train from the bridge over the Thoroughfare to the water, fifteen feet below. Few of the 100 or so passengers escaped.

The catastrophe was even worse than the Meadows wreck of July 30, 1896. The road on which the wreck occurred is the New Jersey branch of the Pennsylvania. The train left Camden at 1 o'clock and was due at Atlantic City at 2:30. Most of the passengers had crossed the Delaware River ferry from Philadelphia to Camden.

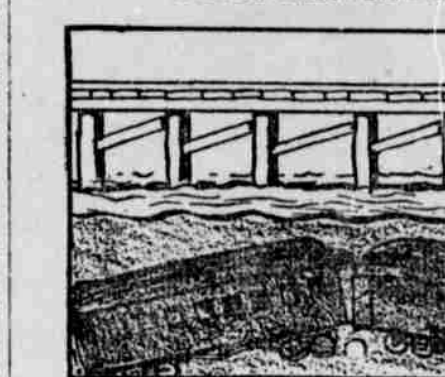
Little Chance for Escape.

For most of the passengers there was no opportunity of escape. The electric was running at good speed, although it had slowed down somewhat to cross the bridge. As the first car struck the twisted rail it leaped from the track, bumped along the ties for a few feet and plunged over the trestle to the water. It dragged the second coach with it. The rear car struck an abutment, which held it back for an instant, and then slid into the water. This brief delay allowed a few persons to escape.

A number of men and few women leaped out of the windows and the



Drawbridge and Trestle Between Pleasantville and Atlantic City.



POSITION OF WRECKED CARS IN THE WATER.

rear door or either fell into the water or caught hold of a post and were rescued. It is stated that fully 100 passengers were aboard, almost all of them crowded into the first and second cars. These were entombed.

Among the passengers were twenty men of the Royal Artillery Band, who were on their way here from Philadelphia. One or two bodies of the band men were recovered during the afternoon.

Water Twenty Feet Deep.

The Thoroughfare divides Absecon Island, on which Atlantic City is situated, from the mainland. The bridge is half a mile from the center of the city. The water at that point was twenty feet deep at the time of the accident, it being flood-tide.

The entire city was thrown into a state of excitement as the news reached town. Fully 5,000 persons crowded the Meadows and the trestle, many relatives and friends of the passengers crying out in despair.

Chief of Police Maxwell had a cordon of police swung around the spot and Chief Black of the fire department called out his men and made them police temporarily.

It appears that the rail which was an outside one on the right-hand side coming down, must have been out of plumb about an eighth of an inch.

Bonds Ratt Inward.

The sharp flange of the electric train caught this and bent it inward. Had it spread instead of twisting inward the accident never would have happened. This twist threw the first car from the track and into the water, dragging the others with it.

A number of persons were rescued from the cars, badly injured and almost drowned, and were taken to the hospital in Atlantic City. It is believed most of them will die. Their rescue was accomplished by means of most daring work. At the peril of their lives men leaped into the water and fought with the tide to save those imprisoned within the cars.

The third car, which fell near the bank, was not entirely submerged at first, although the rising tide quickly swept over it. Bodies were cut through the roof and a few persons were dragged out by this means.

The accident was witnessed by many people and rescue work was prompt.

## 1,500,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT.

Expert Says This Country Can Produce That Much.

That this country is easily capable of producing a billion and a half bushels of wheat, or about two and a half times what it now produces, is the belief of Mark A. Carleton, expert of the Department of Agriculture in charge of cereal investigations. He considers the wheat possibilities of the United States so great one cannot estimate them in any except the roughest way.

Mr. Carleton and his assistants are doing remarkable work in seeking to increase the wheat area, and the yield per acre. They are developing winter wheat varieties that will grow farther north than most winter wheat is now grown and varieties that will grow farther up on mountain lands and also on dry land areas. Winter wheat growing in place of spring wheat is being encouraged by the department in such States as Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota.

The expert says winter wheat is rapidly displacing spring wheat in those States and as it yields from five to ten bushels more per acre the effect on the aggregate yield is to greatly enhance it. Durum wheat and other varieties that will grow where there is little rainfall are being so well developed that Mr. Carleton says millions of acres of dry land thought now useless for grazing only, can be made to grow wheat.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN ARMY.

Military Inspection Reveals Increased Efficiency Over Year Ago.

It is evident from the reports received that the general condition of the army has improved during the year, as regards military instruction, and that the troops are in a fairly satisfactory state of efficiency and readiness for field service.

This statement was made in the annual report of Colonel J. G. Galbraith, acting inspector general of the army, to the Secretary of War. He says that not since 1898 has there been so complete an inspection of the military establishment as during the last year.

"Military exports of this country," the

report concludes, "have been improved with the fact that provision should be made for the establishment of a national reserve force, which could be called out by the President at the outbreak of war to expand the regular army from a peace to a war footing."

"The plan submitted to the War Department by General Funston Aug. 15, 1905, proposed in general terms to make the regular army a nucleus of professional soldiers, whose duties in time of peace would include training men for a national reserve force. On the outbreak of war these reserves thus trained would, as the circumstances required, be transferred to the regular army, which would thus be able to take the field on short notice with all organizations at full war strength, to be kept at the maximum of efficiency by drawing upon the